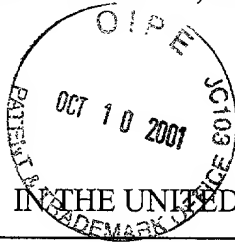


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Express Mail Label No. EL585230615US

Date of Deposit: October 10, 2001



PATENT

Attorney Docket No: 17810-705 (CTI-N5 DIV11CON)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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ART UNIT:	Not Yet Assigned	EXAMINER:	Not Yet Assigned
APPLICANTS:	Weiss et al.		
SERIAL NO:	09/925,911		
FILING DATE:	August 9, 2001		
FOR :	IN VITRO AND IN VIVO PROLIFERATION AND USE OF MULTIPOTENT STEM CELLS AND THEIR PROGENY		

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October 10, 2001  
Boston, Massachusetts

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

### PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Prior to examination of the above-identified application, please amend the application as set forth below and consider the following remarks.:

#### In the Specification:

Please insert the sequence listing, pages 1-4 at the end of the specification.

At page 1, please insert the following before the section entitled "Field of the Invention":

#### RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 08/484,203, filed June 7, 1995, which is a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 08/270,412, filed July 5, 1994, which is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 07/726,812, filed July 8, 1991; a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 08/385,404, filed February 7, 1995, which is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 07/961,813, filed October 16, 1992, which is a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 07/726,812, filed July 8, 1991; a continuation in part of USSN 08/359,945, filed December 20, 1994, which is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 08/221,655, filed April 1, 1994, which is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 07/967,622, filed October 28, 1992,

which is a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 07/726,812, filed July 8, 1991; a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 08/376,062, filed January 20, 1995, which is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 08/010,829, filed January 29, 1993, which is a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 07/726,812, filed July 8, 1991; a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 08/149,508, filed November 9, 1993, which is a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 07/726,812, filed July 8, 1991; a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 08/311,099, filed September 23, 1994, which is a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 07/726,812, filed July 8, 1991; and a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 08/338,730, filed November 14, 1994, which is a continuation in part of U.S.S.N. 07/726,812, filed July 8, 1991.

At page 94 of the specification, please replace the text at lines 3-6 with the following:

<u>EGF receptor:</u>	Sense strand:	GAGATGCGACCCTCAGGGAC (SEQ ID NO:1)
	Antisense strand:	GTCCCTGAGGGTCGCATCTC (SEQ ID NO:2)
<u>EGF:</u>	Sense strand:	TAAATAAAAGATGCCCTGG (SEQ ID NO:3)
	Antisense strand:	CCAGGGCATCTTTTATTTA (SEQ ID NO:4)

At page 94 of the specification, please replace the text at lines 21-24 with the following:

<u>FGF receptor:</u>	Sense strand:	GAAGTGGGATGTGGGGCTGG (SEQ ID NO:5)
	Antisense strand:	CCAGCCCCACATCCCAGTTC (SEQ ID NO:6)
<u>FGF:</u>	Sense strand:	GCCAGCGGCATCACCTCG (SEQ ID NO:7)
	Antisense strand:	CGAGGTGATGCCGCTGGC (SEQ ID NO:8)

Please insert the following Abstract at the end of the specification:

#### ABSTRACT

Nucleic acids may be obtained from neural cell cultures produced by using growth factors to induce the proliferation of multipotent neural stem cells. The resultant progeny may be passaged repeatedly to produce a sufficient number of cells to obtain representative nucleic acid samples. Clonal cultures may be produced. Nucleic acids may be obtained from both cultured normal and dysfunctional neural cells and from neural cell cultures at various stages of development. This information allows for the identification of the sequence of gene expression during neural development and can be used to reveal the effects of biological agents on gene expression in neural cells. Additionally, nucleic acids derived from dysfunctional tissue can be

compared with that of normal tissue to identify genetic material which may be the cause of the dysfunction. This information could then be used in the design of therapies to treat the neurological disorder. A further use of the technology would be in the diagnosis of genetic disorders or for use in identifying neural cells at a particular stage in development.

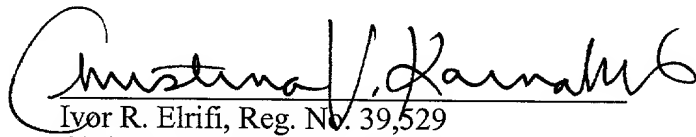
### REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is being filed in order to incorporate the following into the above-identified patent application: the Sequence Listing, the Related Applications section, the Abstract and corrections to the specification.

### CONCLUSION

On the basis of the foregoing amendments, Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. If there are any questions regarding these amendments and remarks, the Examiner is encouraged to contact either of the undersigned at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,



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Boston, Massachusetts 02111  
Tel: (617) 542-6000  
Fax: (617) 542-2241

Antisense strand: CGAGGTGATGCCGCTGGC (SEQ ID NO:8)

Please insert the following Abstract at the end of the specification:

--ABSTRACT

Nucleic acids may be obtained from neural cell cultures produced by using growth factors to induce the proliferation of multipotent neural stem cells. The resultant progeny may be passaged repeatedly to produce a sufficient number of cells to obtain representative nucleic acid samples. Clonal cultures may be produced. Nucleic acids may be obtained from both cultured normal and dysfunctional neural cells and from neural cell cultures at various stages of development. This information allows for the identification of the sequence of gene expression during neural development and can be used to reveal the effects of biological agents on gene expression in neural cells. Additionally, nucleic acids derived from dysfunctional tissue can be compared with that of normal tissue to identify genetic material which may be the cause of the dysfunction. This information could then be used in the design of therapies to treat the neurological disorder. A further use of the technology would be in the diagnosis of genetic disorders or for use in identifying neural cells at a particular stage in development.--

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